actually heard talk of hard times, which do not appear carefully, but still it never struck us as having the spirit about the color of white pine, varnished on the wood, only the grain don't show.

The Supreme Court is in session and we saw several election of the 4th in spite of Jim Lane's trick. members of the bar from this and other sections of the

We had the pleasure of seeing Gov. Bragg and finding him in his usual good health and spirits. We be lieve it is his intention to reside permanently in Raleigh after his official term shall have closed. Gen. Brogden,

We found Messrs. Holden & Wilson employed as usual in getting out the Standard, a paper which is eminently and deservedly successful. Our very limited Raleigh cotemporaries. We heard some talk about and we forbear remark.

At the depot at Raleigh, yesterday morning, we were pleased to meet D. K. McRae, Esq., who had just returned from the North-was even then we believe awaiting the delivery of his baggage. We were happy to remark evidences of more robust health than he exhibited when we had last seen him, just before his departure for Europe in '53. Mr. McRae will probably is a party. be a candidate for Governor on the distribution issue.

The Executive Committee met on Friday afternoon for the purpose of deciding upon the time and place for mitted by the General Government, yet it has been the holding the next Democratic State Convention.

The Next State Convention.

Charlotte as the place, and Wednesday, April 14th, 1858, er, and Congress, as the party from whom too much is as the time of holding said Convention, to which the asked, may fairly refuse to ratify this bargain. If this Democrats in the different counties are respectfully re- preamble, this bargain, be insisted upon as indispensable,

Convention shall be held in that region, and several the present Congress we think, and the matter be at rest. meetings in that section have already expressed a desire Otherwise, much difficulty may arise. Appearances now to have it at Salisbury. It was represented to the Com- favour the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton mittee that under existing hotel arrangements it was | Constitution, minus the land grab game. very doubtful if a large assemblage could be accommo About Nicaraguan affairs we have not seen any reason rather more rapid than in 1847. dated at Salisbury, while it certainly could be at Char- to change our opinion. Paulding did wrong. People lotte-that, indeed, the Salisbury people, under these are getting tired of Walker. In Washington the

between this section of the State and that of which Char- doubt, glad to get rid of him. Some talk will be made lotte is the centre, our people in the Cape Fear region but no change will be effected in the neutrality laws .the surrounding counties, and it is hoped and believed legally Americanising the Isthmus, and had almost that this Convention will subserve, to some extent, the thwarted Mr. Buchanan. People begin to see this, and relations between portions of the State which have too years diplomacy will have done what fillibustering has per cent in the bank rate is imminent. The interest long stood aloof from each other.

We hope the Convention will be a full one. It will be held as late as convenient or right, and as early as the traveling will be well open, especially in the Westem part of the State.

The President sent to the Senate, on the 7th inst., his message and the correspondence relative to the arrest of Walker by Com. Paulding. A telegraphic dispatch to the associated press says, the President states that while Paulding committed a great error in the mainmast standing with the yard across, mizen mast gone in arrest of Walker, he was actuated by patriotic motives, and was desirous of promoting the interests of the country. He says that Nicaragua has sustained no injury by the act; that she alone has the right to complain, port from which she hailed ended in "TON." Her buland that right it is evident she will not exercise.

referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Messra Seward, Doolittle and Pearce sustained the President's views, and Messrs. Davis, Crittenden, Brown, Pugh, Toombs and Douglas opposed them.

DR. MITCHELL'S SUCCESSOR .- The Raleigh Standard learns "that at a meeting of the Trustees of our State University, held in this City on Tuesday last, Prof. W. S. Martin was elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Mitchell as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology .--There was sixteen Trustees present, and Prof. Martin was elected with great unanimity over several competitors of high pretensions. He is a native of Richmond Va., and at present Professor of Chemistry in Washington College, Pa. He is highly recommended as an able and learned gentleman, and one fully competent for the position to which he has been chosen."

THE WEATHER .- The papers North are complaining of the cold weather. So far, we have had it remarkably mild for the season. Once in a while cold, then rainthen warm-then frost-but little ice. Last night we had sleet and rain-to-day the sun peeped out a while, and we have it somewhat pleasant.

A dispatch of the 7th from New York, says that it was snowing in the vicinity of Boston, Cape Cod, Portland and Exeter yesterday. The snow at Boston measured four inches. At Montreal the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero; at Sackville, N. B., 6 degrees below zero. At Portland and Calais, Me., the thermometer was down to zero.

Daily Journal, 9th mst. Thomas Stevenson, of Kentucky, has been appointed Associate Justice of New Mexico, vice Perry E. Broc- and taking a number prisoners, and hanging all the offichus, of Virginia, resigned.

Governor Powell has been elected United States must be greatly exaggerated." Senator from Kentucky.

blowing barmlessly over, should no new and unexpected

In regard to Kansas, people in the States have learnevening you remain until two o'clock in the morning, ed to take the reports of both parties with many grains of allowance. If there be any faith in human testimony, the Oxford precinct returns exhibited a poll five times traveler is. At the hotels you get enough to eat, and greater than than the whole population of the county.-This was pro-slavery. On the other hand, anti-slavery

cantankerous. We see no reason for grumbling, and as precincts at the election for territorial delegate, polled impossible numbers of votes. All sorts of tricks have been resorted to-all manner of stories invented. As for instance: Some time ago the anti-slavery party times, the amount of travel now is next thing to nothing. of Kansas held a Convention at Lawrence to decide Raleigh does not appear to be much changed, and we upon the course to be pursued in regard to running candidates for State officers to be voted for on the 4th Janto be confined to Wilmington. The capitol grounds are uary, 1858, in pursuance of the Lecompton Constitution. mproved, and we are glad that something has been done. The majority were for bringing out candidates and for them. They will look very well in the summer. We sanctioning the arrangement by participating in it. Jim may be wrong in our notion, but somehow we never did Lane, seeing how things were going, slipped away quietparticularly admire Houdon's statue of Washington, of ly out of sight, and in a day or so an emissary of his apwhich a bronze copy has been procured and placed in peared at Lawrence, bringing news from "the seat war." the grounds. It may be mechanically accurate, and per- Lane he said was bennned in by the Missourians and the haps it is, for Houdon took his measurements very United States troops he and the free state men with him must soon be relieved or they would all be murdered. or dignity of a work of art of a high order. How well This put the Convention into a ferment-put peaceable the present copy has been made we cannot say. The thoughts out of their heads, and prevented their agreeing color of the bronze is not now pleasant. It may, and no to peaceful participation in the election. As soon as doubt will, improve with time. Its tints will be sub- this end had been accomplished, Lane made his appeardued and its color deepened, we suppose. It is now ance, having hardly left town, and certainly never having been at the "seat of war," there being no war. The most of the people of Kansas very probably voted at the

The question on the admission of Kansas as a State with the Lecompton Constitution, is very much compliforming an integral part of the Constitution, then it may subject the whole to the risk of rejection by Congress. the very efficient Comptroller, we found busy in his of- without involving that body in any open violation lation of the letter, or, it may be contended, spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation. All that Congress has to do with the Constitution of a State, is to see that it is republican. All details are for the peostay prevented our making the acquaintance of our other ple themselves. All States are constitutionally equal and new States have a right to insist upon being shackled Governor, but we are opposed to doing any thing to with no restrictions not imposed upon old ones. There forestall public opinion with reference to this matter, is no provision in the body of the Constitution submitted by the Lecompton Convention not already included and Kola. Numerous villages are half destroyed. A States, and therefore no valid objection can be urged against it on that score. With these provisions, affecting only the people of Kansas, Congress can properly have nothing to do. But the preamble is different. It is in the nature of a bargain to which the United States

The legal right of a State to tax any public lands or other property of the United States has never been adinvariable rule for each new State on applying for admission, to make a formal surrender of any claim to do so, and as an equitable consideration for the protection On Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, the mem-afforded to such property by the State, Congress has bers of the Democratic Executive State Committee met granted to each new State a small per centage of the at Raleigh, pursuant to the call of their Chairman, for sales of government lands within its borders, together the purpose of deciding upon a suitable time and place with certain reservations for school purposes and for the for holding the next State Convention of the Democratic seat of Government. The preamble to the Constitution of Kansas waives, on behalf of the new State, all The following members of the Committee were present: right or claim to tax the property of the United States -Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne, James H. White, of Gas- upon condition that Congress shall grant certain lands ton, R. S. French, of Robeson, R. P. Waring, of Meck- for railroads and other purposes. It is a bargain offered lenburg, W. H. Holden, of Wake, and James Fulton. to the United States and to Congress as custodian of the of New Hanover, being a majority of the whole number. public property. It is a bargain to which we certainly After due consultation, the Committee fixed upon should be unwilling to accede. It asks too much altogethit may defeat the admission of the new State. If the It has long been the earnest desire of the West that a Constitution can be taken without it, it will pass through

circumstances, preferred that Charlotte should be indiscreted Southern men are free to admit that the Genwith which to prevent the permanent break up of some eral is not the man-that in fact, he is a person of no In view of the prospective direct railroad connection sort of force. His own Junta are tired of him, and, no mutual desire for a better acquaintance and more cordial the present tempest will blow over very soon. In a few

Shipwreck.

failed to effect.

We clip the following from the ship news column of

"A letter from Capt. William H. Aldrich, of Brig F. B. Beck, of and from Providence for Apalachicola, (which put into Key West on the 24th ult.,) states that on the 17th of barone, dismasted and waterlogged, upright and apparently the futtock band, bowsprit and head gear all gone, as well as chains and anchors. She had a full poop, painted white, with the shear of the bull, and had patent side lights; was American build. Could not make out her name, but the American build. Could not make out her name, but the lower on the continent seems to have fairly set in. warks and rail were gone amidships on both sides, and had length in the produce market. Yesterday (Tucsday) of emigrants will flow to the South, and nothing can eventu-A warm debate occurred after its reading, and it was probably been boarded, as the rigging was gone from off there was rather a brisk demand for sugar, and in some ally arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, sort of use. He was obstinate and hard of heart.— the following comment on the American face: the mainmast. [Possibly barque L. & A. Hobart, of and cases 6 per cent. over the best quotations of last week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the Chorl sight for both of week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the Chorl sight for both of week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the Chorl sight for both of week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the cases 6 per cent. over the best quotations of last week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the cases 6 per cent. over the best quotations of last week which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the cases 6 per cent. from Wilmington, N. C., for Cardenas, which has been mising since the 9th of September last."]

Pennsylvania. The Governor's message to the at 9314 a 9334 Legislature now in session at Harrisburg, speaks of the finances of Pennsylvania as being in a very satisfactory condition. The public debt has been decreased \$2,000,-000 during the past two years. All demands on the Treasury for the last year has been paid from revenues derived from ordinary sources. The tax of one-quarter per cent, realized from the banks paid the expenses of the extra session, and left \$35,000. The Governor sug- England gests a reform in the banking system; also a modification of the tariff, giving more liberal protection to manufacturers, particularly the iron interests.

FAVETTEVILLE.—The following gentlemen were, on the 4th inst., elected Commissioners of the town of Favetteville, for the year 1858 :

> Archibald McLean, Esq., Mayor. COMMISSIONERS.

Ward No. 1. J. Sundy. " 2. M. McKinnon. 3. E. L. Pemberton. J. McGilvery. 5. A. A. McKethan. 6. Wright Hr.ske. 7. William Warden.

ning's Northern mail, dated St. Louis, Jan. 7th, says "that an express passed through St. Joseph with dispatches from Fort Leavenworth stating that a superior body of Mormons had overpowered Col. Cook's command while passing from Ham's Forks to Ft. Bridger, butchering 200 cers captured. This report is doubtless false, or at least

FROM UTAH .- A dispatch in the papers by this mor-

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

These two tracts of country continue to form the lead- paper, located at Raleigh, and edited by Rev. Mr. Hefing topics of discussion in the press and in Congress.— lin, for the North Carolina M. E. Conference, has enthe affairs of Kansas is in painful contrast with the The excitement, on the surface, appears to be as high as tered upon its third volume, and, we hope with a prospect frank and manly tone of that portion which treats of ever, yet the force of the wave has been spent for the of success, as it evidently deserves a very liberal patron- foreign policy. present. All the elements of the storm can now be age from at least the members of the M. E. Church of fully estimated, and men can rest in confidence of its this State. It is issued at the very low price of \$1 50 per vear, strictly in advance.

A dispatch from New York, dated the 6th inst., says, upon the authority of the "Herald," that rigid instructions were sent South, yesterday, to Collectors, Marshals and attorneys, to prevent the departure of all

filibusters, and strictly enforce the neutrality laws. The " Persia" sailed from New York on the 6th inst. for Liverpool. She took out \$2,000,000 in specie.

Later from Havana. Havana, has arrived at Norfolk. Officers all well, but

fifteen of the crew are sick. Capt. Mayo, of the brig Packer, late a prisoner at Cape Haytien, came a passenger. The Cyane also brings the remains of late Midshipman

There has been no death on board the Cyane for

The Spanish squadron was still at Havana. Three hundred men had died from fever on board the vessels of

There was considerable fever still at Havana, and several of the opera troupe were down with it.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Fashion still remains at Havana.

The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 23d Dec., arrived at New York on the 6th inst. The political news is said to be important. The President's message has been favorably criticised by the European press. More failures had taken place-some o them very heavy. Discounts were daily made at 8 perf cent., and a reduction by the Bank of England to this rate is anticipated. A better feeling prevailed in the cated by the preamble to that instrument. If that pre- London market. A reduction to five per cent. by the amble be insisted upon as essential, if it be claimed as Bank of France was looked for. Financial matters had greatly improved in Hamburg. Upon the whole, money matters over the water appear to be getting easier, which will have a decided effect in this country.

Cotton had advanced 1/4d. in Liverpool, closing firm with a large speculative inquiry.

There is nothing later from India. The East India Company has been formally notified of the English Ministers' intention to terminate the double Govern-

An earthquake in the Kingdom of Naples, had been particularly severe in the towns of Paierno, Potensea, gress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic supposed that the account is somewhat exaggerated.

Further Foreign News.

We subjoin the following additional extracts from our English papers to the 23d ult., by the Atlantic:

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.—Consols fluctuated somewhat on Tuesday, the 22d, but finally closed at an advance, the latest sales being made at 931/4 a 931/4. The money market was still easier; good bills were

From the London Times' City Article. when the banks determine to reduce their rate of discount it will be to 8 per cent., and the probability seems to be that even that step will speedily have to be followed by another of a similar kind, although the state of the market would apparently justify it at once.

Some uncertainty is expressed as to the movement beng made on Thursday next, owing to the desirableness of accumulating a large reserve before the payment of he dividends. There is no question, however, in any quarter, that it will be announced before the close of the

At a meeting of the joint stock banks committee it was resolved to recommend a reduction to six per cent. of the interest allowed on deposits

The suspensions announced are those of Lloyd Brothrs, of London, picture dealers and exporters to the United States, liabilities not stated; Schwabe & Co., of Glasgow, liabilities £30,000; Wm. Reid, wholcsale crocery, Edinburg, liabilities £30,000; Pinto Basto & Co., Spanish merchants, and Von Specht, foreign merchant. London, liabilities small.

The banks continue to accumulate gold in large quantities. Over £200,000 was received on 22d.

tober had been equal to 71, per cent., and it had been A deputation from the governments of Sweden and Norway had arrived at London with a view of obtaining of the extensive establishments which have lately failed

The rebound in consols from the lowest point in Oc-

The London Times of the 22d reports American securities as without afteration on the previous day, and gives the following as the business done: Illinois Cen

[By British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.] News says it is universally felt that a reduction of two acts of enormity of which we have read,

of the speculators in the stock markets would be best promoted by an immediate reduction to that extent, but | law of nations is continued in the Divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should the more reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never hibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon the fellowing Thomas and the reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never hibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon the fellowing Thomas and the reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never hibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon the fellowing Thomas and the reasonable expectations of the public will probably be satisfied if the directors lower the minimum of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never hibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon the fellowing the last day of the very last contains the fellowing the reasonable expectations of the public will probably the satisfied if the directors lower the minimum of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that people never hibited an unmistakeable desire to employ them upon the fellowing the reasonable expectations are such as the reasonable expectations and the reasonable expectations are such as the reasonable expectations and the reasonable expectations are such as the reasonable expectation are such as the reasonable expectation are such as the reasonable expectation and the reasonable expectations are such as the reasonable the following Thursday—the last day of the year. The than we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions demand at the bank up to this afternoon continues light, from their shores to make war upon any portion of our terand from the magnitude of repayments to the establishment its reserve must now be largely increased. The total stock of coin and bullion is calculated to be now approaching £10,500,000.

In the discount market the current rate for good bills is about 9 per cent., but numerous transactions take from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interplace as low as 8 per cent. When the banks reduce their terms, the rates in the open market will probably though to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders

Latest Consols-London, 12 M,-Consols for account

Liverpool Cotton Market-Wednesday, 2 P. M .- The

share market to-day has been rather flat GREAT BRITAIN.-President Buchanan's message attracted great attention in England. It was telegraphed entire from Liverpool to some of the London journals, being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in

to the financial crisis and the Central American question. It construes Mr. Buchanan's remarks on the former subject into a tribute to the monetary system of England. and commends them to the attention of its readers. On the Central American question the Times says:

questions we are strictly on the defensive, and the most inveterate declaimer against England cannot deny the

THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. This jectionable than the language of Mr. Buchanan's me sage." It also cudorses his views on the commercial

Mr. James Coppock, the celebrated parliamentry

The London Times continues its agitation in favor importing free laborers in the West India Islands. The marriage treaty of the Princess Royal of Eng land with the Prince of Prussia had been signed by the Prussian Minister and Lord Clarendon, and also by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and

the Chancellor of the Exchequer The long pending dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England as to the right to some crown jewels," valued at over a million sterling is said to have been recently settled in favor of the claims

The report that the steamship Atlantic, on her out-The sloop of war Cyane, from Port au Prince, via ward trip, had passed the Vanderbilt in a disabled state off Queenstown, is contradicted by the captain of the

Important Message from the President of the U. S. The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on the 7th inst., in responce to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official corresondence touching the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention

Washington, January 7, 1858. to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transand in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory: and it is quite certain she will never exercise her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this galiant officer consists in exceeding his ustructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpos of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal sposibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow .uder these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders preented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo with General Walker in custody, the Secretary informed in that the Executive Department of the government did lirections to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charge that might be brought against

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulug, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined han I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the Inited States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall coninne to perform it by all the means which the constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws correspond entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Constatesman savs:

"It is of the highest importance to our national characiolations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advant-

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the executive govrnment possesses any, or what power, under the constitu-The money market was still easier; good bills were tion, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this sought after at 8 per cent., and in some few instances and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Con-Tuesday Evening.—Little doubt is entertained that gress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the diffith and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present uestion, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th secons of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" ores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would have been inadeons to their consummation after they had succeeded in eaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explict language, by the authority of the Presilent, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States United States are at peace.

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, At Hamburg the rate for best bills ranged from 4 a 6 this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworth act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted apon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianty, morality and humanity held sacred by all civilized naons, and by none more than by the people of the U. States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invi-tation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffend ing citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war-making power which necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly characcommand of irresponsible adventurers. We could then at least exercise some control over our own agents, and pre-LONDON, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 23d.—The Daily vent them from burning down cities and committing other

days of Washington for the faithful performance of our inter-national obligations and duties, inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. est ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United sales to day are estimated at 6,000 bales, with a steady market. Middling Orleans 61gd.; do. Mobile 6d.

Livergood Share Market—Wednesday, 2 P. M.—The

Livergood Share Market—Wednesday, 2 P. M.—The

Livergood Share Market—Wednesday, 2 P. M.—The Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great

degree, accomplished.

The bull to see.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.—

American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.—

In bull to see.

Our enemy pawed around the tree, bellowed after the manner of "Boanerges, the son of thunder"—glared at games and sports which are the delight of the Englishment to the play either of mind or It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil.— Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced unsit over all the routes across the Isthmus.' Let the A-merican government give proof of this, and we are sure that matters will be speedily settled.

"Common sense must tell the Americans that in these "Common sense must tell the Americans that in these "JAMES BUCHANAN."

STEAMBOAT AND RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1857 .-The London Post lauds the message and says:

"The number of rail road accidents, attended with loss of life, in 1857, has been 126, in which 130 persons were killed and 530 wounded. In 1856 the number of accidents was 143, in which 195 persons have created and 629 wounded. No accident has been recorded which was not attended with loss of life or injury to person; neither do the figures include the great and against all precedent, it was the means of setting and against all precedent, it was the means of setting and against all precedent, it was the means of setting fire to the dwelling, which burned so rapidly, that no efforts could save it. The loss is a serious one.

"The Daily News praises the frankness of the foreign in the fire of the most reliable and experienced of the Delaware and Shawnee, or civilized Indians, with fifty mules and four light wagons, will perform the with loss of life or injury to person; neither the fin

Interesting from Japan. The Navy Department, on Monday, received important dispatches from our squadron stationed in the East Indies and the Chinese Seas, under date of "Hong, October 18th." Commodore Foote, of the U. S. sloop-ofwar Portsmouth, makes a voluminous report of his visit to Hakodadi, one of the principal sea ports of Japan, rom which we copy the following interesting statement

of that strange and almost unknown country Agreeably to the orders of Commodore Armstrong. Commander Foote sailed for Japan on the 20th of Aurust, and on the 7th of September, anchored near Vandalia Bluff, in the outer harbor of Simoda. Several Japanese officers of high rank went on board, with the Governor's respects and a welcome to Japan. The prefatory remarks, tendered the following resolutions: American Consul General, Mr. Harriss, was found to Whereas, By the death of the late Brev't. Col. Wm. Turn be on very good terms with the authorities.

President of the United States regarded Japan. They were also anxious to know about the war in China, its cause and probable results, and expressed the hope that the Japanese would some day visit America for the purpoce of education and of obtaining a knowledge of many things in which they confess their deficiency.

Commander Foote stated to the Governors that American men of war would in future visit Japan more frequently. In view of the efforts of the Consul General in framing a treaty with that Government, and the prospect of being admitted to a conference at Yedo, the equent visits of a naval force seem almost indispensible to success. The Japanese are evidently strongly impressed with our power. It is the frequent display mitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, of this power, rather than its use, which will secute to

corded to any nation. The inner harbor is, according to the report of Com. Foote, too small to admit of more than five or six ves- question, in which we are so vitally interested, may be satsels obtaining a good anchorage. The outer harbor he | isfactorily and definitively settled. is right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of considers wholly unsafe, as a heavy swell is continually setting from the westward, and great danger and inconvenience is experienced in getting thence out to sea.

With the exception of rice and large quantities of lacnuered ware, Simoda offers but little encouragements to trade, while its confined harbor renders it of less value for commercial or other purposes. The well sheltered harbor of Osaca, the port of entry for Wilaco, and for which consul Harriss is now regulating, ought, in the opinion of Commander Foote, to be submitted for that of Simoda.

It appears that the coal at Simoda is wholly supplied from the island of Kinsin, near the town of Ragasaki At the time of the visit of the Portsmouth, there was not recognize General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no a supply on hand of about 1,800 tons, of which the price is generally a fraction above \$6 per ton. The quality is said to be good and might prove equal to a noderate demand. A greater supply, at less cost, may

be found in Nagasaki. in the Constitutions of some one or other of the existing despatch says that thousands have been killed, but it is ter and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all General, Mr. Rice, called on the Governor and were resoon returned the call of Commander Foote, and seemed | which had connected his name with the affair. delighted with all that he saw.

The Bay of Kakodadi is spacious and easy of access. The harbor is completely land-locked, is about twelve that some \$80,000 had been expended at Washington, fathoms deep and will contain two hundred sails. The as a corruption fund to procure favorable legislation for anchorage is perfectly secure at all times. These ad- manufacturing interests, and we have been expecting tion of the people render Kakodadi a most desirable ton, giving the proceedings of the annual meeting of the station for a man-of-war; while, its position as to Cali- stockholders of the Middlesex Mills, says that a commit fornia, its importance to Russia—a large trade is open- tee of investigation previously appointed reported ing with the Amoor river, the mineral wealth of the "That Lawrence, Stone & Co. paid \$87,000 to secure n the United States; but the great object of the law was to island (judging from the quantity of copper used in the passage of the tariff of 1857, of which \$8,000 was save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply coal mines in that vicsnity, together with the general afforded of the application of the balance ional duties. In order to render the law effectual it was | Commander Foote's report, of consideration not only

Since the arrival of the American Commercial Agent, and naval forces of the United States "for the purpose of Mr. Rice, at Kakodadi in May last, four American

Nearly a Horn too Much.

Mr. J. Stanley Smith, editor of the Auburn (N. Y. American, gives the following amusing account of his chase by and escape from a bull, during a visit to a farm in the neighborhood of Auburn, to witness the trial of

The bull was one of them. He was "monarch" all he could eat, chase or gore. Being deeply interested in the apple-field, we wandered out of the field in which the mowing was going on into friend Shotwell's orchard. Fat and handsome blooded cows were lying about, belongs alone to Congress; and the government itself, at chewing their ends, and utterly indifferent as to what least in the estimation of the world, because an accomplice was going on. We wandered on from tree to tree in the in the commission of the crime unless it adopts all the means large orchard, and while critically examining some very fine fruit, were suddenly and rather unpleasantly startled already feel an interest and curiosity in Charlotte and Walker thwarted the best efforts of President Pierce at such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the rus, whose majesty had been reclining, and of whose august presence were unaware. He elevated his tail, made the earth fly with his "awful paws," and having thus manifested his hostility, and given tone to his idea that The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the we were an interloper, made a plunge. A moment's view of our antagonist was just about enough. His eyes flashed fire. He rose like a "Bull of Basham."-

> Knowing that it was expected of us to report the test going on in another field, we remembered the prior and pressing interests of our friends, and set up a smart run. So did Mr. Bull. We scampered. He scampered .-He made "better time" than we could "bottom out." He gained on us rapidly. We could almost feel his hot breath on the back of our neck. It was neck or nothing. Rail fence twenty rods off. Bull within five rods. Tight race! No bets. Bull in high spirits! Gave up for a "goner." No such thing. Friendly apple tree, with low branches! Taurus arrived just as continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide are suggested to reason with him. No That he was something of an observer, is evident from Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the Good sight for both of us. Being in the newspaper great mistake, I think. To me their physiognomy seems natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the line, we are in favor of the earliest publication of immost strongly marked, bearing deep impress of that in-Latest Consols—London, 12 M.—Consols for account are quoted to-day at 9313 a 9314; and the 3 per cent. In fact that in the different transit routes across the isthmus in which we are so different transit routes across the isthmus across the isthmus across the isthmus across the ist templated on this occasion shocked our sense of proprie- even of the young are furrowed with lines of anxious ty. And the fact that we were treed, illustrated our thought and determined will. You read upon the naantipathy to practicing the popular feat of taking the tion's brow the extent of the enterprise and the intensi

being the longest dispatch ever sent by telegraph in England.

It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil.—

We desire as the leading power on the continent, to open.

The London Times confines its review of the message and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the lating all was right, we slid down three trees. Thinking all was right, we slid down the continent, and his only relaxation heroically, and "put" for the crazy old rail fence. The from hard work is fierce excitement. Neither does he distance from tree to bull and from tree to fence, was laugh. The Americans, I imagine, are the most serious just about an even thing. But our assailant saw the people in the world. There is no play even in their fander favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of General Walker, escaped from our terthe Central American question the Times says:

"We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance "We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragus this world."

Increased the people in the world. There is no play even in their land movement, and once again the chase was a hot one. But this time we distanced the "horned critter," and scaling the fence, landed in the field of rye, at about the same lightning over half a world." "We have much pleasure in receiving the assurance from Mr. Buchanan 'that the interest of the two countries are identical, being confined to securing a safe transit over all the routes across the Isthmus.' Let the American government give proof of this, and we are sure merican government give proof of this, and we are sure merican government give proof of this, and we are sure merican government give proof of this, and we are sure merican give proof of the same vade the vigilence of our officers and proceed to Nicaragus, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The set them flying. Separated by the fence, and sent them flying of the 3d instant contains the following despatch from member to his last moments. We made all due allowance in his case for the hubbub of the mowing and reap- IN KANSAS TERRITORY." This was forwarded by Caping affair, but nevertheless concluded that he was a great

concilliatory spirit in which she has treated them. But The number of steamboat accidents on the rivers and has contracted with Col. Sam. Colt, of Connecticut, for bogus news was duly forwarded by telegraph, while the we can hardly be asked to give up the treaty of 1850 lakes in 1857, each attended with loss of life, has been without a guaranty that all its important provisions shall be reenacted, and the whole series of irritating disputes brought forever to an end."

The number of secandous accidents on the rivers and lakes in 1857, each attended with loss of life, has been a large amount of machinery for making arms, and a genuine news of later date reaches us by the mails, the part of it has already been shipped. He has also employed Col. Colt to build for him two steam engines putes brought forever to an end."

The number of secandous accidents on the rivers and lakes in 1857, each attended with loss of life, has been thirty, in which 322 persons were killed and eighty-six part of it has already been shipped. He has also employed Col. Colt to build for him two steam engines twenty-eight, and 358 persons were killed and 127 suitable for driving this machinery.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

For the Journal. Town Meeting.

At the request of the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at the Court House, on the evening of January 7th, 1858, to consider matters in reference to the Government Works upon the Cape Fear Bar and River. P. K. Dickinson, Esq., moved that his Honor the Mayor, preside; but upon its being stated that Mr. Dawson was absent, in consequent of illness, Col. John McRae was selected, and Alfred Martin and Geo. Houston were appointed

The object of the meeting being stated and briefly commented on by the Chair, Rob't H. Cowan, Esq., after some

bull, the Government work for the improvement of the en-A few days after his arrival Commander Foote called trance of the Cape Fear River has been left without an offion the Governors of Simoda, accompanied by the Con- cer in charge; and whereas, in a report recently made by sul General and four ward-room officers, and was received him, he expressed opinions differing from those of the offiwith great courtesy and apparent cordiality. The Ja- cers whom he succeeded, as also from the commission sent panese inquired, with a good deal of interest, how the upon the work by the War Department, whose recommendation and plan was originally undertaken, both as to the cost of the work and its utility; when accomplished; and whereas, the work, as prosecuted by his predecessors, had fully met the expectations and realized the predictions of those who projected it, and a portion of it, near Zeke's Island, was carried away by the unprecedented storm of September last, only because, for want of sufficient funds, it could not be completed and protected according to the original design: Therefore, in view of these conflicting op nions among officers of acknowledged capacity,

Resolved, 1st-That the interest of the Government, as well as of North Carolina, and particularly of this community, requires that a new Commission, organized in the same manner as the last-that is to say, of officers of the Army us commercial privileges far beyond those hitherto ac- and Navy and Coast Survey-should be immediately sent upon this work, so that results may be arrived at as truthful and certain as the nature of the case will allow, and the

Resolved, 2d-That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of War, and also to our Senators and Representatives, with the earnest request that they will use their influence to procure proper action upon the subject. Pending the consideration of the foregoing, the Reports

of the late Col. Wm. Turnbull, made in 1857, in relation to the Works, being called for, were read to the meeting, and after which the Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Publication of these proceedings being ordered, the meet-

ing adjourned. JOHN MACRAE, Ch'n. ALFRED MARTIN, | Secretaries.

Great Corruption Fund.

An extraordinary article appears in the Albany Atlas and Argus, of the 1st inst., and will doubtless create

considerable sensation. We copy: "More of the Massachusetts Corruption Case .-About a month ago we published a letter from Boston. After remaining four days at Simoda, commander which stated that disclosures connected with the failure Foote set sail and reached Kakodadi after a passage of of the house of Samuel Lawrence & Co., had revealed five days. A boat with two or three officers was imme- the startling fact that some \$70,000 to \$80,000 had diately sent alonside by the Governor of the city to as- been expended by him in behalf of the manufacturing certain who the new comers were and what they wanted. | corporations for which he was agent, to procure the pas-On being answered, the officers expressed themselves sage of a new tariff bill during the last Congress. Our satisfied and went away. A few hours afterward Com- correspondent also made some allusions to late Speaker, mander Foote, accompanied by the American Consul now Governor, Banks, as having been in some capacity ceived with extreme courtesy. The Governor was in- assertions of our correspondent created some squirming, formed that the Portsmouth would need a supply of fresh | but were not boldly denied in any quarter. The Journal. beef every two or three days, but answered that such a of this city, it is true, created additional suspicion against thing could not be done, since it had never been done Mr. Banks, by the shallow defence which it set up for before. He was, however, brought to terms by the de- him, pretending that the discovery of a note given by cided action of Commander Foote, and promised to sup- him to Mr. Lawrence for \$600, which he borrowed to ply bullocks whenever they were needed. The Governor build an addition to his house, was the circumstance

"Our information was from such a source that we have had no doubt of the substantial truth of the allegation. vantages, combined with the healthiness of the climate, further developments in some authentic form. The curthe means of obtaining supplies, and the kind disposi- tain has now been lifted a little. A despatch from Bos-

resources of the country, make it worthy, according to "Eight thousand dollars was expended in New York for "printing, califortal service, &c." Who were the as a place of resort for our men-of-war and whaling recipients of this \$8,000? Was the distinguished Proships, but also as an auxiliary depot for government tectionist, Horace Greeley, who, in another well-known case, was the agent for distributing lobby funds in a manner which he has refused to disclose, the recipient of any part of this \$8,000? Let us have a full disclosure. whalers and five merchant vessels have anchored in the harbor. Mr. Rice informed Commander Foote that on \$8,000 was expended in New York, and the report against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the the 7th of October last there were several vessels at the says "no satisfactory explanation has yet been afforded coal mines, some 60 miles distant from Kakodadi, wait- of the application of the balance. This little balance was \$79,000. What has become of it? Where was it expended? Doubtless at Washington. Who pocketed it? Had Speaker Banks anything to do with it, and if so, what were his relations to the money? What

members of Congress shared in the distribution of the "It is pretty certain that the investigation committee of the last Congress, did not ferret out all the corruption that has festered in and about the capitol. Matteson, Gilbert & Co. were not the only members who should have been exposed. If they would consent to turn informers, there would be a terrible fluttering among many who now assume the garb of honesty. There must be an investigation of this great \$80,000 corruption case. The facts should be dragged to the light. Let us know how many patriots, who were shricking for freedom in Kansas, were at the same time holding their hands behind them to receive bribes for their votes on important

measures of legislation. "The fact that so large a sum of money should have been contributed by a single house to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857 is well calculated to produce in tense excitement in Congress and the country. How much other houses contributed remains to be seen.

It will not be forgotten that in the struggle on the tariff question alluded to, the interests of Pennsylvania were postponed or subordinated to promote the interests of New England. We cannot but express the hope that the parties to this scandalous transaction may be thoroughly exposed. Had Mr. Guthrie's reasonable compromise on that question been carried, it would have given great satisfaction to Pennsylvania, but it seems that the manufacturers of New England had taken care in advance to promote their own ends, no matter at whatever sacrifice.—Philadelphia Press.

OUR NATIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY .- A late writer on America, one James Sterling, a traveling Scotchman, some time since, in a work entitled Letters from the

"bull by the horns." In this case it would assuredly ty of its desires. Every American looks as if his eye were glaring into the far West and the far future. Nay, his mental physiognomy is determined by the same carnestness of purpose. The American never plays, not even the American child. He cares nothing for those

tain E. N. Tracy, of the steamer Isabella, who left Leavenworth on the 31st ultimo, six days later than the MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia Monday. We would remark, in this connexion, that the